

**Petition For Revival Of An Application For Patent Abandoned Unintentionally
Under 37 CFR 1.137(b) (Large Entity)**

Docket No.
442-007078-US (C04)

In Re Application Of: **Isomursu et al.**

Application No.	Filing Date	Examiner	Customer No.	Group Art Unit	Confirmation No.
09/183,343	10/30/98	Gelin, J.	2512	2744	3022

Invention:

COMMUNICATION NETWORK TERMINAL SUPPORTING A PLURALITY OF APPLICATIONS

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5. ☒ Since this utility/plant application was filed on or after June 8, 1995, no terminal disclaimer is required.

11/03/2004 AWONDAF1 00000033 09183343

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**Petition For Revival Of An Application For Patent Abandoned Unintentionally
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COMMUNICATION NETWORK TERMINAL SUPPORTING A PLURALITY OF APPLICATIONS

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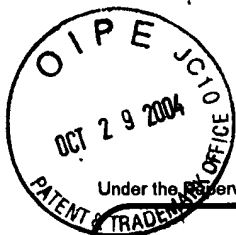
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| 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petition fee under 37 CFR 1.17(m) in the amount of: | <u>\$1,370.00</u> |
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#24

PTO/SB/30 (10/2001)

Approved for use through 10/31/2002 OMB 0651-0031

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**REQUEST
FOR
CONTINUED EXAMINATION (RCE)
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Application Number	09/183,343
Filing Date	10/30/1998
First Named Inventor	Isomursu et al.
Art Unit	2744
Examiner Name	Gelin, J.
Attorney Docket Number	442-007078-US (C04)

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application. Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. See Instruction Sheet for RCEs (not to be submitted to the USPTO) on page 2.

1. **Submission required under 37 CFR §1.114**a. ☐ Previously submittedi. ☐ Consider the amendment(s)/reply under 37 CFR §1.116 previously filed on _____
(Any unentered amendment(s) referred to above will be entered).ii. ☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____iii. ☐ Other _____b. ☒ Enclosedi. ☒ Amendment/Replyiii. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)ii. ☐ Affidavit(s)/Declaration(s)iv. ☐ Other _____2. **Miscellaneous**a. ☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR §1.103(c) for a period of _____ months (Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR §1.17(l) required)b. ☐ Other _____3. **Fees** The RCE fee under 37 CFR §1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR §1.114 when the RCE is filed.a. ☒ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the following fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No. 16-1350 11/03/2004 AWONDAF1 00000033 09183343i. ☒ RCE fee required under 37 CFR §1.17(e) 02 FC:1801 790.00 OPii. ☒ Extension of time fee (37 CFR §§1.136 and 1.17) 03 FC:1201 88.00 OPiii. ☒ Other Petition to Revive Unintentionally Abandoned Application 04 FC:1202 108.00 OPb. ☒ Check in the amount of \$ 3,336.00 enclosedc. ☐ Payment by credit card (Form PTO-2038 enclosed)

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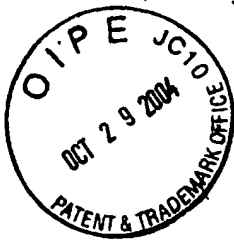
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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIREDName (Print / Type) Orza C. Ziegler, Jr.Registration No. (Attorney / Agent) 44,004Signature [Signature]Date 29 October 2004**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION**

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Name (Print / Type) Meaghan BayeSignature [Signature]Date 29 October 2004

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#25

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT(s): Isomursu et al.

SERIAL NO.: 09/183,343

ART UNIT: 2744

FILING DATE: 10/30/98

EXAMINER: Gelin, J.

TITLE: COMMUNICATION NETWORK TERMINAL SUPPORTING A
PLURALITY OF APPLICATIONS

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ATTORNEY

DOCKET NO.: 442-007078-US (C04)

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AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.114

I. INTRODUCTION

This response is being filed concurrently with a Petition to Revive an Unintentionally Abandoned Application and a Request for Continued Examination (RCE). The amendment is in response to the Office Action mailed May 8, 2001 (Paper No.14).

11/03/2004 AWONDAF1 00000033 09183343

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II. CLAIMS

1-7 (Cancelled).

8. (Previously Presented) A method of transferring electronic calendar data between a first device and a second device, the second device being remote from the first device, and both the first and second device being one of a mobile station capable of communicating over a mobile communications network, and of a computer capable of being connected to the mobile communication network, the method comprising:

transmitting a calendar reservation from the first device to the second device via at least one mobile communications network, the calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event;

receiving said calendar reservation at the second device; and

storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device.

9. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 8, and further comprising before the step of storing the steps of

allowing the user of the second device to select between confirming and cancelling of said received calendar reservation, and

performing the step of storing as a response to a confirmation by the user.

10. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 9, and further comprising the step of sending a confirmation message from the second device to the first device as a response to said confirming of said received calendar reservation.

11. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the step of transmitting includes transmitting said calendar reservation in a user message.

12. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein said user message is one of a short message, a message according to the standardized SMS message, a message according to the standardized R data field message, a message according to the standardized USSD message, a message according to the standardized SOC message, and a message according to a wireless packet radio service.

13. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein said user message comprises ASCII characters.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 13, wherein said user message includes an identifier identifying said user message as a calendar reservation.

15. (Previously Presented) A mobile station having means for wireless communication, wherein the mobile station comprises

an electronic calendar,

means for receiving a calendar reservation via a mobile communications network, said calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event; and

means for storing said subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at said time of the event in said electronic calendar.

16. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 15, and further comprising means for sending said calendar reservation in a user message.

17. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 16, wherein said user message is one of a short message, a message according to the standardized SMS message, a message according to the standardized R data field message, a message according to the standardized USSD message, a message according to the standardized SOC message, and a message according to a wireless packet radio service.

18. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 16, wherein said user message comprises ASCII characters.

19. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 16, wherein said user message includes an identifier identifying said user message as a calendar reservation.

20. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 8, further comprising the step of connecting said received calendar reservation to said electronic calendar of the second device.

21. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 15, further comprising a transmitter for transmitting said calendar reservation to another mobile station via the mobile communication network.

22. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 15, wherein the means for storing stores in said electronic calendar said subject of the event in said received calendar reservation in response to the user sending a confirmation message confirming said received calendar reservation.

23. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 15, further comprising a processor for connecting said received calendar reservation with said electronic calendar.

24. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 8, further comprising before the step of transmitting, storing the subject of the event at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the first device.

25. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, further comprising adding the address of the second device to the user message.

26. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the step of transmitting is started upon the user of the first device entering a send command.

27. (Previously Presented) A mobile station having means for wireless communication, wherein the mobile station comprises:

an electronic calendar, the electronic calendar storing a calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event;

means for transmitting said calendar reservation via a mobile communications network; and

means for sending said calendar reservation in a user message to a receiving device, the user message including a destination address of the receiving device.

28. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 27, wherein said user message is one of a short message, a

message according to the standardized SMS message, a message according to the standardized R data field message, a message according to the standardized USSD message, a message according to the standardized SOC message, and a message according to a wireless packet radio service.

29. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 27, wherein said user message comprises ASCII characters.

30. (Previously Presented) A mobile station according to claim 27, wherein said user message includes an identifier identifying said user message as a calendar reservation.

31. (Previously Presented) A method of transferring electronic calendar data between a first device and a second device, the second device being remote from the first device, and both the first and second device being one of a mobile station capable of communicating over a mobile communications network, and of a computer capable of being connected to the mobile communication network, the method comprising:

transmitting a calendar reservation from an electronic calendar in the first device to the second device, the calendar reservation which includes a subject and time of an event being transmitted to the second device via at least one mobile communications network;

receiving said calendar reservation at the second device; and

storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device.

32. (New) The method of claim 8 wherein the step of storing further comprises the electronic calendar of the second device identifying the time of the event in the received calendar reservation, and entering the subject at a time in the electronic calendar corresponding to the time of the event.

33. (New) The method of claim 8 further comprising including in the calendar reservation an identifier that is read by the second device and identifies the calendar reservation as connected to the electronic calendar of the second device, wherein the calendar reservation is directed to the electronic calendar of the second device when the identifier is received by the second device.

34. (New) The method of claim 8 wherein the step of storing comprises automatically inserting the subject into a time slot of the electronic calendar that corresponds to the time of the event.

35. (New) A terminal being one of a wireless terminal, and of a computer capable of being connected to a wireless network, wherein the terminal comprises:

an electronic calendar;

means for receiving a calendar reservation via a wireless connection, said calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event; and

means for storing said subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at said time of the event in said electronic calendar.

36. (New) The terminal of claim 35 further comprising including in the calendar reservation an identifier that is read by the terminal and identifies the calendar reservation as connected to the electronic calendar, wherein the terminal further comprises means for directing the calendar reservation to the electronic calendar of the terminal when the identifier is received by the terminal.

37. (New) The terminal of claim 35 wherein the terminal comprises means for automatically inserting the subject into a time slot of the electronic calendar that corresponds to the time of the event.

III. REMARKS

1. Claims 32-37 are new. Claims 8-37 are pending.

2. Claims 8-26 are not unpatentable over Turcotte (U.S. 5,930,239) in view of Crane et al. ("Crane") (U.S. 5,533,097) under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). It is noted that the Examiner has not specifically identified the Turcotte or Crane references by any type of U.S. or foreign patent number. It is "assumed", for purposes of this response, that the Turcotte and Crane references referred to by the Examiner are the same as the references of the same name previously cited and discussed.

The Examiner has appeared to either overlook or misinterpret a significant feature of Applicant's invention as recited in the claims.

In the Examiner's response to arguments on page 7 of Paper No. 14, the Examiner omits a claimed feature of Applicant's invention, as recited in claims 1 and 15, which is "storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device. The Examiner does not discuss this feature at all, and thus, all of the "claim limitations" do not read on the system of Turcotte on view of Crane. Claim 8 recites transmitting a "calendar reservation" from the first device to the second device. The "calendar reservation" includes a "subject" and a "time" of the event. The "calendar reservation" is received at the second device. What occurs next is significant, and clearly

distinguishes Applicant's invention over the prior art, and in particular, the combination of Turcotte and Crane.

Claim 8 recites that the "subject of the event" of the "calendar reservation" is stored "at time of the event" in an "electronic calendar" of the second device. This feature of Applicant's invention is not disclosed or suggested by the combination of Turcotte and Crane. At most, the only thing that Turcotte in view of Crane might disclose is that a person can send a message to another person where the message might indicate that a person desires to meet at a certain time on a certain subject. This is merely descriptive of a text message that references a time and subject for a meeting. However, Applicant's invention involves "storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device.

The portion of Turcotte referred to by the Examiner, Col. 7, lines 45-57, is merely exemplary of a message being sent that indicates a desire to meet. This section of Turcotte, as is the rest of Turcotte, is absolutely silent as to the feature recited and described by Applicant, which is to store in "an electronic calendar of second device" the "subject of the event" at "the time of the event." Turcotte does not even describe a calendar function, but even if it did, the user would physically (or manually) after reading the message, open the calendar function, select the time of the event, and add an annotation for the event at the corresponding time. This is clearly not Applicant's invention and is not at all what is recited in the claims.

Thus, in Applicant's invention, when the "calendar reservation" is transmitted to the second device, a "reservation for the

meeting at the time in question is made in the calendar of the second device." (page 11, lines 11-12) (emphasis added).

This is not even hinted at by the combination of Turcotte in view of Crane.

Turcotte merely aims at providing a field in the SMS message sent to the remote unit indicating for example, an access level associated with the message. The Examiner has referred to col. 7, lines 45-65 of Turcotte where it is described that the following text message to be sent to a mobile station with the message being "Your meeting of this afternoon has been cancelled! Bye. Eric." As was stated earlier, of course the message may include information concerning any matter, e.g. concerning a meeting. Before text messages, like SMS, the same could be communicated e.g. in a letter or by a phone call. But after that, the receiving party would have to personally open up his/her calendar and enter any desired information manually into the calendar. Therefore, Turcotte merely teaches sending text information that can only be read on the display of the receiving GSM mobile. The Examiner was somehow indicating that in the Applicant's previous response Applicant mean that a calendar reservation could not include text. That is not the intention and is not the language recited in the claims. A calendar reservation would certainly include text but nothing in Turcotte suggests "storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device. Turcotte does not teach storing the received text message, such as the one mentioned in Turcotte in col. 7 lines 45-65, in a electronic calendar, but only teaches sending a text message, which is not the same as Applicant's Invention. Relating to the above cited feature of claim 8, the Examiner has stated on page

3, lines 6-7 the appointment for this evening is canceled, this message typically stores in the mobile for user to read it, col.7 lines 45-57." This is rather nebulous language, but clearly does not suggest storing the subject of the message in a calendar function of the device at the "time of the event", as is claimed by Applicant.

The Examiner's statements are merely indicative of Turcotte only teaching storing a received text message in the mobile for user to read it. This is the same as the transmission of traditional SMS messages that have been described in the present application on page 5, line 30 to page 8, line 24, and is clearly not the same as and is not hinting to "storing" the subject of the event of the received calendar reservation "at the time of the event" in an electronic calendar of the second device (i.e. of the receiving device).

Drawing any other conclusions from Turcotte (than that a received text message could be stored for user to read on the display) would be completely incorrect since Turcotte does not even reference any type of calendar function, let alone suggest storing a calendar reservation in the electronic calendar at the time of the event.

Crane does not overcome the deficiencies of Turcotte. Crane is a portable communications system with integrated communications control. (col. 4, lines 17-22). However, there is simply no disclosure in Crane that a message being received by the portable communications system will be stored in the electronic calendar at the time of the associated event, as is described and claimed by Applicant. Any suggestion to that effect is incorrect, and

might only be proposed with hindsight knowledge of Applicant's invention.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's proposition that transmitting a "reservation calendar" from one user to a second user via a communication network is very well known in the art of communications. First, what is a "reservation calendar"? If the Examiner means to imply that it is well known to send a text message that includes information about a meeting, including a time for a meeting such as "meeting in office at 9am to discuss references", Applicant might agree. However, if the Examiner means to imply a "calendar reservation" as described and claimed by Applicant, Applicant strongly disagrees and requests proof of same. There is absolutely no disclosure in Crane relating to storing a "calendar reservation" in the electronic calendar at the time of the event as is recited and claimed by Applicant. Col. 2 line 54, to Col. 3, line 19 of Crane merely refers to the ability to store a message.

Nothing in the sections of Crane, referred to by the Examiner, or for that matter in any other section of Crane, describes or suggests storing a calendar reservation in the electronic calendar at the time of the event. The airline reservation example is incongruous. The message merely "instructs" to make airplane reservations. (Col. 2, line 64 to Col. 3, line 4.) The message from the briefcase 101 can be displayed on the "notepad 107" with the ability to store and/or forward the messages. (Col. 2, lines 61-64). As one of skill in the art would understand, a "notepad" function is not an "electric calendar" as described and claimed by Applicant. Thus, one of skill in the art would not be motivated to combine Turcotte with Crane to achieve Applicant's invention.

Thus, claims 8 and 15 are clearly patentable over Turcotte in view of Crane since both fail to teach or hint "storing" the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device.

Claims 9-14 and 16-26 should be allowable at least in view of their respective dependencies.

Claim 20 recites connecting the received calendar reservation to the electronic calendar of the second device. Turcotte in view of Crane does not disclose this feature of Applicant's invention. Turcotte does not deal with an electronic calendar or storing a calendar reservation in the electronic calendar at the time of the event. Thus, claim 20 is not obvious.

Claim 24 recites storing the subject of the event "at the time of the event" in an "electronic calendar" of the first device. Again, neither reference, or the combination thereof, discloses or suggests storing the subject of an event, at the time of the event, in an electronic calendar of the device. Thus, claim 24 must be allowable.

3. Claims 27-31 are not anticipated by Theimer et al. ("Theimer") under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). Applicant again notes that the Examiner has failed to identify "Theimer" by its patent number or any other identifier. For purposes of this response, Applicant assumes "Theimer" to be U.S. Patent No. 5,493,692, previously disclosed by Applicant in an Information Disclosure Statement. However, Applicant notes that a search of the patent database (USPTO) identifies 45 U.S. patents with an inventor name of Theimer. (IN/Theimer). It would be appropriate for the Examiner to identify references referred to by their identification

numbers for clarity and completeness, lest Applicant make an error and argue the wrong reference.

Theimer fails to disclose or suggest a mobile station that has an electronic calendar that stores a "calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event", "means for transmitting said calendar reservation via a mobile communications network" or "means for sending said calendar reservation in a user message to a receiving device" as recited by Applicant in claim 27. Similarly, Theimer fails to disclose or suggest "transmitting a calendar reservation from an electronic calendar in the first device to the second device, the calendar reservation which includes a subject and time of an event being transmitted via at least one mobile communications network; receiving said calendar reservation at the second device; and storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device" as is recited by Applicant in claim 31.

Theimer discloses delivering electronic messages to one or more users (see col. 24, lines 49-50), for example from user A to user B (see col. 24, line 67-col. 25, line 1). Further col. 24 on line 64 states that the message may have been obtained from a calendar system. However, col. 24, lines 65-67 go on to state that the message is obtained from a calendar system by a server process dedicated to the task of translating the calendar data into messages that can be delivered as described. This is not what Applicant is claiming. In Applicant's invention, a calendar reservation includes a subject and time of an event. (see e.g. page 11, lines 5-7 of Applicant's disclosure) and the subject is stored in the electronic calendar at the corresponding time. The

"calendar reservation" of Applicant's invention is neither disclosed or suggested by Theimer.

Theimer is limited to selectively delivering "electronic messages" to identified users, and perhaps giving the electronic message "a level of privacy" and a "level priority". (Abstract, line 1-8). This is not Applicant's invention.

Theimer only teaches delivering a message obtained from the calendar system, but does not disclose or suggest that it would be a calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, or that the calendar reservation would be stored in the receiving device at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device, as is claimed by Applicant. Merely sending a message is not a calendar reservation as is described and claimed by Applicant. In Applicant's invention a "calendar reservation" makes a reservation in a calendar. This is not disclosed or suggested in Theimer.

Theimer teaches keeping scheduling information in a calendar (col. 10, lines 8-9 and 12-13) and that it can make calendar reminders (col. 12, lines 50-52 and 59-61). However, these calendar reminders are made from the calendar to the user of that specific calendar, and nothing is taught where a calendar reservation would be sent and stored into an electronic calendar of the receiver. Nothing in Theimer relates to extracting information from a message and storing it by time in an electronic calendar.

The present invention as defined by claims 27 and 31 make it possible for a user to enter a calendar reservation into the electronic calendar of another user. Nothing of the sort is

taught by Theimer, which only teaches translating a message from a calendar system into a message to be delivered to another user (user B can read the received message on a display device, see col. 25).

Thus, the present invention as defined by claims 27 and 31 is clearly novel and non-obvious over Theimer and therefore neither claim 27 nor claim 31 is anticipated by Theimer. Claims 28-30 depend on claim 27 and should therefore also be allowed.

4. Applicant also notes that the Examiner has not provided any citation numbers for what the Examiner terms "prior art made of record and not relied upon" but "considered" pertinent to applicant's disclosure. This renders the action incomplete since there is no way for the Applicant to analyze the references. Assuming the references are U.S. patents, an inventor name search of the USPTO database identifies 39 patents where "Heinlein" is part of the inventor name, 180 patents where "Budd" is part of the inventor name, and 76 patents where "Tiller" is part of the inventor name. Are all of these 295 patents pertinent to Applicant's invention? Clarification is requested.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The enclosed check includes \$196 for the additional claims fee and \$980 for a three-month extension of time. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any other fees not



included that are associated with this communication or credit
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Respectfully submitted,

Geza C. Ziegler, Jr.
Reg. No. 44,004

29 October 2004
Date

Perman & Green, LLP
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